THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1795. [N° 1737.]

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From the (NEW-YORK) DAILY ADVERTISER.

Candid Remarks on the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

IT was not to be expected, that the treaty with England would escape cenſure—the ſpirit of party has too long infected our public affairs, not to ſhew itſelf on this occaſion—to thoſe who are animated by a pure, and excluſive, love of our country, truth will be acceptable—with a view of meeting certain errors which are propagated with ſome zeal, the following remarks are offered to the public.

It is ſaid that we [illegible] rule of treaty, to pay for all the veſſels and cargoes captured within the limits of our territory, or by veſſels originally armed in our ports—this is incorrect—the 7th article in this reſpect, only fulfils an engagement entered into by Mr. Jefferſon in behalf of our government, and promiſes indemnification, firſt for captures within our limits which we might have prevented, but which for particular reaſons we forbore to prevent; and ſecondly, for captures made by veſſels originally armed in our ports, which veſſels we might have prevented from arming, but for particular reaſons did not prevent; and for greater certainty the letter of Mr. Jefferſon is annexed to the treaty, and ſhews that we are not bound to pay for captures by veſſels originally armed in our ports againſt our will, or clandeſtinely, unleſs ſuch captures afterwards came into our ports, and knowing the ſame, we failed to reſtore them—nor to pay for captures made within our territory, unleſs having the power to prevent or reſtore ſuch captures, we forbore to do ſo.

The article, in this reſpect, accords with the law of nations, as well as with the obligation ariſing from ſeveral of our treaties with other powers.

It is ſaid that the 9th article aboliſhes alieniſm in the tenure of lands, and that all Britiſh ſubjects may hereafter purchaſe, and hold lands within the United States—this is alſo incorrect.

The treaty of peace with England declared that there ſhould be no further confiſcations—ſeveral of the ſtates did not confiſcate the lands of real Britiſh ſubjects, ſuch characters have held, and continue to hold lands in ſeveral of the ſtates; and ſo on the other hand, ſome few American citizens held and continue to hold lands in England, the 9th article of the treaty declares that Britiſh ſubjects who *now* (that is when the treaty was ſigned) hold lands within the United States, and American citizens who *now* hold lands in the dominions of his Majeſty, ſhall continue to hold them, according to the nature and tenure of their reſpective eſtates and titles therein, and may grant, ſell or deviſe the ſame as natives, and ſhall not ſo far as regards the ſaid lands (that is only thoſe held at the ſignature of the treaty) be regarded as aliens—in our Treaty with France, by the 9th and 11th articles we have agreed to an abſolute abolition of Alieniſm, in reſpect to the holding of lands; ſo that a Frenchman may purchaſe, take, hold, and convey lands within the United States, as an American citizen; the treaty with England does not go this length, but only eſtabliſhes an equitable regulation concerning thoſe, who *now hold* lands in the two countries, it is expreſsly confined *to the lands held* by Britiſh ſubjects at the ſignature of the treaty.

The firſt ten articles of the treaty are permanent, and principally regard the ſettlement of diſputes and controverſies between the two countries—the ſubſequent articles which are relative to commerce are temporary, and we have the power to diſcontinue all of them at the expiration of two years from the ſigning of the preliminary articles of Peace between France and England—theſe commercial articles are an experiment—they may be found more or leſs advantageous than we now conſider them, and at a period very near, we ſhall again bring them, into diſcuſſion, and in caſe the two countries ſhall not then agree, they all fall of courſe—in the interim, and during their continuance, we may expect that ſecurity in our navigation and commerce, which a ſyſtem of conciliation and friendſhip between the two countries is likely to produce.

The 11th article, is merely introductory of thoſe which follow.

The act of the Senate, conſents to the treaty, and adviſes the Preſident to ratify the ſame *on condition* that the operations of ſo much of the 12th article as reſpects the trade between the United States, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies be ſuſpended with a view of a further negociation on that ſubject.

The 12th article therefore will not go into operation, and unleſs its ſuſpenſion ſhall be agreed to by England the whole treaty falls.

The 13th article ſecures important commercial rights to our citizens, in their navigation and trade with the Britiſh Eaſt-Indies. It ſhould be remembered, that the trade heretofore carried on by us, with the Britiſh territories in the Eaſt-Indies has been by the mere permiſſion of the Britiſh local government there; was therefore precarious, being liable to interruption, whenever that government ſhould chooſe to reſtrain or prohibit it. But it is ſaid that we are reſtrained by this article from exporting from the United States, the goods we bring from Britiſh territories in the Eaſt-Indies, this is wholly erroneous.

The conditions on which England gives us a *Right* to participate in her Eaſt Indies trade are, that we ſhall not partake in the coaſting trade from one Britiſh port in India to another Britiſh port, and that we ſhall bring the goods we purchaſe or take on freight, in the Britiſh Eaſt-India territory to ſome port in America—but there is nothing in this article, nor in any part of the treaty, which will prevent our re-exportation of ſuch goods to Europe, or to any other country which we may find it our intereſt to ſend them.

To thoſe who view the thirteenth article of the treaty in its proper light, which allowes us to carry by the interior of Canada, New Brunſwick, and Nova-Scotia, Aſiatic goods on the ſame duties as are paid by Britiſh ſubjects, to thoſe who are acquainted with the diſtribution without the United States of goods imported by our citizens from Aſia; to thoſe who are informed that large capitals accumulated in the Britiſh territories in the Eaſt Indies, are conſtantly ſeeking a remittance to America or Europe, it will not be neceſſary to [illegible] this article as truly valuable to our country. [illegible] may alſo be aſſiſted by comparing it with our other treaties; and in this view it is pertinent to obſerve, that France gave us no right in her treaty of commerce to reſort to, and trade with her territories in the Eaſt-Indies.

The 14th and 15th articles purſue in ſubſtance the ſyſtem, exhibited in all our commercial treaties, that is to ſay, the rights of the moſt favored nations—ſome particular ſtipulations in the 15th article have reſpect to the equalization of duties in the two countries, an object compatible with the freedom of commerce, and one that forms the baſis of the commercial treaty between France and England, concluded in 1786—the ſame principle frequently appears in commercial treaties, and is ſeen in our's with France, where we reſerve a right to countervail a particular duty eſtabliſhed in France.

The 16th article ſeems free from objection.

The 17th article has been made the ſubject of ſome inquietude, ſince it does not protect enemy's goods in neutral veſſels—no juſt cauſe of diſſatisfaction exiſts on this head; becauſe the article accords with the acknowledged law of nations, according to which, the goods of a friend in the veſſel an enemy are free, and the goods of an enemy in the veſſel of a friend are lawful prize. Treaties have been made, that invert this rule, but "ſuch treaties, ſays Mr. Jefferſon, depend on the will of other nations, as well as our own, and we can only obtain them, when *they* ſhall be ready to concur"—The objection in queſtion was made by Mr. Genet, who complained to our government that French property was taken by the Britiſh out of American veſſels—to this complaint Mr. Jefferſon in behalf of our government replied on the 24th of July 1793. The following is an extract of his letter to Mr. Genet.—"I believe it cannot be diſputed but that by the general law of nations the goods of a friend found in the veſſel of an enemy, are free, and the goods of an enemy found in the veſſel of a friend, are lawful prize—upon this principle, I preſume, that Britiſh armed veſſels have taken the property of French citizens found in our veſſels, in the caſes above mentioned, and I confeſs I ſhould be at a loſs on what principle to reclaim it."

Thus it appears that in this reſpect the article agrees with the law of nations as expounded by our own government, and in other particulars contains ſalutary regulations.

It may not be amiſs to add that the northern powers of Europe, who have formerly diſplayed conſiderable zeal on this ſubject, have acquieſced in the doctrine of the law of nations, as here explained. It has been objected to the 18th article, that proviſions are thereby admitted by us, to be in *all caſes* contraband—this is an error.

The article proceeds on the principle, which all admit, that there are caſes in which proviſions and other articles not generally contraband may become ſuch, and in order to avoid the inconveniences and miſunderſtandings which might ariſe in deciding when ſuch caſes do exiſt, it is agreed that proviſion and other articles not generally contraband ſhall in no caſe be liable to confiſcation; but that when the ſame by *the exiſting law of nations* may be deemed contraband, and for that reaſon ſeized, that they ſhall be paid for with reaſonable profit together with freight and demurage; but it is to be underſtood that when, as is generally the caſe, proviſions are not by the law of nations contraband, they are not liable to ſeizure, nor the veſſel that carries them, to interruption, but may proceed according to their proper deſtination.

The 19th article is found in moſt of the commercial treaties and agrees with the 23th and 24th articles of our treaty with Holland, and ſo far as regards the ſecurity required on granting commiſſions to privateers is a regulation that prevailed with us in our late war.

The 20th article is likewiſe uſual in treaties of Commerce.

It is ſaid, that the 21ſt article is exceptionable in the generality of the reſtraint of our citizens to engage in foreign ſervice, and in the ſeverity of treatment that it allowes, of perſons accepting commiſſions in foreign privateers.

In anſwer to the firſt objection, may it not be ſaid, that the United States ought to an intereſted as well as a moral view, to avoid every controverſy and war—if when other nations are at war, our citizens remain at home, are we not more likely to continue in Peace, than we ſhould be, if our young men with reſpectable and influential connections were permitted to engage as ſoldiers of fortune in foreign wars—beſides if one may engage in foreign war, why not ten, if ten why not a thouſand, and what becomes of the national peace and neutrality when our citizens ſhall compoſe the battalions of the powers at war? this reſtraint accords with the principles of our laws, which are nearly as comprehenſive in their prohibitions as the article in queſtion.

The ſecond objection to this article is ſomewhat broader than has been ſtated—the article has been repreſented as agreeing that all our Citizens who ſhould accept any foreign commiſſion, whether in a foreign army, navy, or in a foreign privateer, ſhould be treated as pirates—No perſon who has read the article, will ſuppoſe this objection to be well founded. The perſons who may by this article be treated as pirates, are only thoſe who ſhall accept foreign commiſſions, to arm veſſels to act as Privateers, againſt a nation at Peace with their own Country.

No Specie of war is leſs reputable than privateering; none in which licentious men are ſo capable of outraging Humanity, or wounding the Reputation of their Country—Humanity and the intereſt and Reputation of nations have therefore conſpired to confine the evils of Privateering within narrow limits.—

Hence we find in almoſt all the commercial Treaties of the preſent Country, a proviſion ſimilar to that in queſtion; and in every treaty of Commerce, heretofore entered into by our own Country, we diſcover this Regulation—it is found in the 21ſt article of our Treaty of Commerce with France, in the 19th article of our Treaty with Holland, in the 23d article of our Treaty with Sweden, and in the 20th article of our Treaty with Pruſſia, which Treaty, concluded with the venerable Franklin, not only contains a proviſion to puniſh as pirates thoſe who ſhould accept foreign commiſſions to arm privateers, but eſtabliſhes a variety of other reſtraints in mitigation of the calamities of war, dictated by philanthropy, and worthy of imitation.

The 22d article contains a Rule that merits to be adopted in the Treaties of all nations—it agrees with the beſt approved law of nations, and cannot become the ſubject of objection.

The 23d article accords with and confirms the exiſting Rules and practice of our Government, in the hoſpitable reception it gives to the public ſhips of war, of all nations—It is however to be underſtood, that this Regulation is not applicable to Privateers, but only to public national ſhips, and that in ſubordination to our former Treaties—the latter part of the article may be uſeful to our navigation, and the privilege is not recollected to have been ſecured in any of our other Treaties.

The 24th and 25th articles have (it is hoped, from mere error) been the ſource of much unmerited cenſure.

The 24th article does not allow to any foreign privateers who have commiſſions from any State at enmity with either party to arm their veſſels, nor to ſell their prizes in American or Britiſh ports, nor to purchaſe therein more proviſions than ſhall be neceſſary to go to the neareſt port of their own country, the objection to this article ariſes from a belief that it militates with, and indeed violates the 22d article of our treaty with France; that article engages, that we will not permit to the enemies of France to arm their privateers, or to ſell their prizes in our ports. But it does not contain an affirmative ſtipulation, that we will permit France herſelf to arm her privateers, or to ſell their prizes in our ports. We engage to France that *their enemies* ſhall not arm their privateers nor ſell their prizes in our ports; and we are free to engage to England that *her enemies* ſhall not arm their privateers nor ſell their prizes in our ports. This conſtruction has been formally adopted by our government, and announced to France, who acquieſces in it, and who firſt eſtabliſhed it by the commercial treaty ſhe made with England in the year 1786. The 16th article of that Treaty, which was ſeveral years ſubſequent to the Treaty with us, exactly correſponds with the 24th article of the Treaty before us—If France, eight years after the date of her Treaty with us, was at liberty, in a treaty with England to inſert and agree to this article, are we not equally free in a Treaty with the ſame power, to inſert and agree to the ſame.

Thoſe who ſhall have any doubts on this ſubject, are deſired to conſult Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Morris, Auguſt 16, 1793—after giving the above expoſition of the article in our Treaty with France, and remarking that the ſame article exiſted in the preferior treaty between France and England, Mr. Jefferſon obſerves, "that to give to theſe negative ſtipulations an affirmative effect, is to render them inconſiſtent with each other, and with good faith; to give them only their negative and natural effect, is to reconcile them to one another, and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the ſenſe in which France herſelf has expounded them."

The 25th article propoſes ſeveral regulations to be obſerved between us and England in caſes when one party is in Peace, and the other at War.——Theſe regulations are in themſelves proper, and are only objectionable from an opinion that they likewiſe will violate our antecedent Treaty with France.

Did this article ſtand abſolute, and without any exception of prior treaties, there would certainly be grounds for objection—But the regulation that it propoſes can by no poſſible conſtruction affect our treaty with France, becauſe that treaty (which is not yet in force) and the article in queſtion expreſsly declares that nothing contained in the treaty ſhall be conſtrued, or operate contrary to former and exiſting public treaties, conſequently no ſtipulation thereof is or can be effected by the propoſed treaty with England, but on the contrary it is ſufficiently deſcribed and excepted from the operation of that treaty—Thus the French privateers and prizes will continue to have a right to come into our ports, and the Engliſh Privateers and prizes, when England is at war with France, will continue to be excluded from our ports—But ſhould England be at peace with France, and at war with ſome nation, with whom we have not ſimilar in this reſpect to our treaty with France, then under the article in queſtion, Engliſh Privateers and prizes would have a right to come into our ports—this is the fair and only interpretation of this article—Let it be added, that in the commercial treaty before mentioned between

Mr Matthew Weare

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The 20th article is likewiſe uſual in treaties of Commerce.

It is ſaid, that the 21ſt article is exceptionable in the generality of the reſtraint of our citizens to engage in foreign ſervice, and in the ſeverity of treatment that it allows, of perſons accepting commiſſions in foreign privateers.

In anſwer to the firſt objection, may it not be ſaid, that the United States ought in an intereſted as well as a moral view, to avoid every controverſy and war—if when other nations are at war, our citizens remain at home, are we not more likely to continue in Peace, than we ſhould be, if our young men with reſpectable and influential connections were permitted to engage as ſoldiers of fortune in foreign wars—beſides if one may engage in foreign war, why not ten, if ten why not a thouſand, and what becomes of the national peace and neutrality when our citizens ſhall compoſe the battalions of the powers at war? this reſtraint accords with the principles of our laws, which are nearly as comprehenſive in their prohibitions as the article in queſtion.

The ſecond objection to this article is ſomewhat broader than has been ſtated—the article has been repreſented as agreeing that all our Citizens who ſhould accept any foreign commiſſion, whether in a foreign army, navy, or in a foreign privateer, ſhould be treated as pirates—No perſon who has read the article, will ſuppoſe this objection to be well founded. The perſons who may by this article be treated as pirates, are only thoſe who ſhall accept foreign commiſſions, to arm veſſels to act as Privateers, againſt a nation at Peace with their own Country.

No Specie of war is leſs reputable than privateering; none in which licentious men are ſo capable of outraging Humanity, or wounding the Reputation of their Country—Humanity and the intereſt and Reputation of nations have therefore conſpired to confine the evils of Privateering within narrow limits.—

Hence we find in almoſt all the commercial Treaties of the preſent Country, a proviſion ſimilar to that in queſtion; and in every treaty of Commerce, heretofore entered into by our own Country, we diſcover this Regulation—it is found in the 21ſt article of our Treaty of Commerce with France, in the 19th article of our Treaty with Holland, in the 23d article of our Treaty with Sweden, and in the 20th article of our Treaty with Pruſſia, which Treaty, concluded with the venerable Franklin, not only contains a proviſion to puniſh as pirates thoſe who ſhould accept foreign commiſſions to arm privateers, but eſtabliſhes a variety of other reſtraints in mitigation of the calamities of war, dictated by philanthropy, and worthy of imitation.

The 22d article contains a Rule that merits to be adopted in the Treaties of all nations—it agrees with the beſt approved law of nations, and cannot become the ſubject of objection.

The 23d article accords with and confirms the exiſting Rules and practice of our Government, in the hoſpitable reception it gives to the public ſhips of war, of all nations—It is however to be underſtood, that this Regulation is not applicable to Privateers, but only to public national ſhips, and that in ſubordination to our former Treaties—the latter part of the article may be uſeful to our navigation, and the privilege is not recollected to have been ſecured in any of our other Treaties.

The 24th and 25th articles have (it is hoped, from mere error) been the ſource of much unmerited cenſure.

The 24th article does not allow to any foreign privateers who have commiſſions from any State at enmity with either party to arm their veſſels, nor to ſell their prizes in American or Britiſh ports, nor to purchaſe therein more proviſions than ſhall be neceſſary to go to the neareſt port of their own country, the objection to this article ariſes from a belief that it militates with, and indeed violates the 22d article of our treaty with France; that article engages, that we will not permit to the enemies of France to arm their privateers, or to ſell their prizes in our ports. But it does not contain an affirmative ſtipulation, that we will permit France herſelf to arm her privateers, or to ſell their prizes in our ports. We engage to France that *their enemies* ſhall not arm their privateers nor ſell their prizes in our ports; and we are free to engage to England that *her enemies* ſhall not arm their privateers nor ſell their prizes in our ports. This conſtruction has been formally adopted by our government, and announced to France, who acquieſces in it, and who firſt eſtabliſhed it by the commercial treaty ſhe made with England in the year 1786. The 16th article of that Treaty, which was ſeveral years ſubſequent to the Treaty with us, exactly correſponds with the 24th article of the Treaty before us—If France, eight years after the date of her Treaty with us, was at liberty, in a treaty with England to inſert and agree to this article, are we not equally free in a Treaty with the ſame power, to inſert and agree to the ſame.

Thoſe who ſhall have any doubts on this ſubject, are deſired to conſult Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Morris, Auguſt 16, 1793—after giving the above expoſition of the article in our Treaty with France, and remarking that the ſame article exiſted in the poſterior treaty between France and England, Mr. Jefferſon obſerves, "that to give to theſe negative ſtipulations an affirmative effect, is to render them inconſiſtent with each other, and with good faith; to give them only their negative and natural effect, is to reconcile them to one another, and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the ſenſe in which France herſelf has expounded them."

The 25th article propoſes ſeveral regulations to be obſerved between us and England in caſes when one party is in Peace, and the other at War.——Theſe regulations are in themſelves proper, and are only objectionable from an opinion that they likewiſe will violate our antecedent Treaty with France.

Did this article ſtand abſolute, and without any exception of prior treaties, there would certainly be grounds for objection—But the regulation that it propoſes can by no poſſible conſtruction affect our treaty with France, becauſe that treaty was made before this treaty (which is not yet in force) and the article in queſtion expreſsly declares that nothing contained in the treaty ſhall be conſtrued, or operate contrary to former and exiſting public treaties, conſequently no ſtipulation thereof is or can be affected by the propoſed treaty with England, but on the contrary it is ſufficiently deſcribed and excepted from the operation of that treaty—Thus the French privateers and prizes will continue to have a right to come into our ports, and the Engliſh Privateers and prizes, when England is at war with France, will continue to be excluded from our ports—But ſhould England be at peace with France, and at war with ſome nation, with whom we have not treaty ſimilar in this reſpect to our treaty with France, then under the article in queſtion, Engliſh Privateers and prizes would have a right to come into our ports—this is the fair and only interpretation of this article—Let it be added, that in the commercial treaty before mentioned between

France and England there is found an article exactly agreeing with this article—If France after the date of her treaty with us, was free to agree to this article, in a treaty with England, we muſt be equally free in a treaty with the ſame power to agree to the ſame article—Candor will allow, that each was free, and that neither violates their former engagements by aſſenting to the article in queſtion in their poſterior treaties with England.

The laſt clauſe of the 25th article, which declares, that neither party will permit the ſhips or goods of the other, to be taken within the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories, or within cannon ſhot of the coaſt, likewiſe correſponds, with the commercial treaty between France and England concluded in 1786 and agrees entirely with the expoſition that our own government has given to the law of nations on this ſubject, a marine league, and a cannon ſhot, being underſtood to be the ſame diſtance.

The 26th article is common in treaties of commerce, and in ſubſtance is to be found in our treaties with France, Holland and Sweden.

The 27th article is a regulation that humanity and commerce demand to be eſtabliſhed between all nations, ſince by the refuſal of refuge to murderers and forgers, we add ſecurity to life and property.

The 28th, and laſt article, is too plain to be miſunderſtood, and appears to be free from objection.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO THE PEOPLE.

"If we retain the glory of our anceſtors,
Whoſe aſhes will riſe up againſt our dullneſs,
Shake off our tameneſs and give way to courage,
We need not doubt, inſpired with a juſt rage
To break the neck of thoſe, that would yoke ours."

FELLOW CITIZENS, AND FELLOW FREEMEN,

AT a moment the moſt critical, at a moment when the liberties and privileges of the great maſs of people, which compoſe the Union; attacked by the duplicity of ariſtocracy, under the moſt artful and ſophiſticated principles of diſſimulation; ſtudied with an intention to drag the people to a ſilent compliance, to yield their Liberties, Welfare, and Happineſs, to the corrupt influence of BRITISH INTEREST and ADMINISTRATION—I contemplate a ſufficient inducement to awaken you to diſcuſs the ſubject of the TREATY, under the calm dictates or mild influence of reaſon and philoſophy; and not be duped to avail faction, ſtudiouſly improving and ſeeking every opportunity to cramp or cripple our connection with the FRENCH NATION; but on the contrary, endeavouring with unwearied pains, to bind with adamantine chains the Commerce of this Country to the arbitrary power and controul of GREAT-BRITAIN.—Remember the cruelties practiſed by this corrupt Court during the late war.—Figure to yourſelves the atrocities committed at New London, by the inhuman maſſacre at Fort Griſſel, after it had ſurrendered—behold the Town in flames—behold every bruiſh action, that diſgrace the dignity and humanity of man—exerciſed by a mercileſs crew upon the defenceleſs Inhabitants, and enormities and barbarities too tho king to be mentioned—perpetrated in different parts of the United States—and who, by every fraud, every art, every cunning, every deception, and every ſubtilty that could actuate the mind of man to annihilate you—ſay—can you wiſh to be connected with ſuch a power?

Power in a democratic ſtate, is lodged in the people—Power may be delegated to particular perſons, for the common good and common intereſt of all; but when that power, ſo delegated, is either neglected, or abuſed, the people hath the ineſtimable right to wreſt the delegated truſt from theſe bold Uſurpers of our Rights and Liberties.

Liberty gives a reliſh to every enjoyment of life; it is the principal ingredient of human happineſs—it is planted by nature in the breaſt of man—when liberty is deprived of it's genial influence—all is loſt—life loſes all its charms and becomes burdenſome. Under the benign influence of liberty, we behold agriculture and commerce flouriſh; for it is the patron of every art and ſcience—"the liberal arts are cheriſhed and brought to perfection," but when freedom is reſtrained—the ſpirit of induſtry decays, and dwindles to nothing—ſuch is the force of Liberty.—"LIBERTY is the power, inherent in man, to do whatever is not injurious to the rights of other men—it has for its principles, nature—for its rule, juſtice—for its protection, the law; and its moral limits conſiſt in this maxim—*Do not to others, what thou wouldſt not others ſhould do unto thee.*"—A ſtate of civil ſociety, is a ſociety of freemen, united under the government, for their common intereſt—That the common intereſt of the whole body is the end of civil polity, is avowed by all—This all ſubjects inſiſt upon—and all governors agree in it, as their dignity, "except ſome vain monſters, who forgetting their mortal ſtate, arrogate to themſelves the rights of Almighty God,* or even power more extenſive."—The very notion of civil life, or polity, is oppoſite to deſpotiſm, or the power of maſters over ſlaves.—"Nothing is fundamental but immortal impurity, an honeſt mind, and virtuous practice—That ſtate policy ought not to be applied to the ſupport of ſpeculative opinions and formularies of faith.—That the members of a civil community are confederates, not ſubjects; and their rulers, ſervants, not maſters.—And that all legitimate government conſiſts in the dominion of equal laws, made with common conſent; that is, in dominion of men over themſelves; and not in the dominion of community over community, or of any men over other men."—Peace, happineſs and wealth, will ſmile upon the world; when theſe principles ſhall be equally diffuſed to all; and all ſtudy to promote, and not annihilate them—Slaviſh government will then ſink, and the antient prophecies be fulfilled, that the laſt empire ſhall be the reign of reaſon, virtue, and peace.

A great and wiſe author †, who from experience, ſaw and foretold the calamities attending this country; he ſaw with a diſcerning eye the horrors and miſery that would inevitably enſue, if we adopted foreign trade.—It is impoſſible for the imagination to deſcribe the attendant conſequences, better than to give it in his own words and ſtyle:

"Foreign trade (ſays he has in ſome reſpects, the moſt uſeful tendency. By creating an intercourſe between different kingdoms, extends benevolence, removes local prejudices, leads every man to conſider himſelf more of a citizen of the world than of any particular ſtate, and, conſequently, checks the exceſſes of that love of our country, which has been applauded as one of the nobleſt, but which, really, is one of the moſt deſtructive principles in human nature. TRADE alſo, by enabling every country to draw from other countries conveniences and advantages which it cannot find within itſelf, produces among nations a ſenſe of mutual dependence, and promotes the general improvement. But there is no part of mankind to which theſe uſes of trade are of leſs conſequence than the AMERICAN STATES. They are ſpread over a great continent, and make a world within themſelves. The country they inhabit includes ſoils, and climates of all ſorts, producing not only every neceſſary but every convenience of life. And the vaſt rivers and wide ſpread lakes which interſect it, create ſuch an inland communication between its different parts, as is unknown in any region of the earth. They poſſeſs then within themſelves the beſt means of the moſt profitable internal traffic, and the ampleſt ſcope for it. Why ſhould they look much farther? What occaſion can they have for being anxious about puſhing foreign trade; or even about raiſing a great naval force? Britain, indeed, conſiſting as it does of unarmed inhabitants, and threatened as it is by ambitious and powerful neighbours, cannot hope to maintain its exiſtence long after becoming open to invaſion by loſing its naval ſuperiority; but this is not the caſe with the American States. They have no powerful neighbours to dread. The vaſt Atlantic muſt be croſſed before they can be attacked. They are all a well trained militia; and the ſucceſsful reſiſtance which, in their infancy and without a naval force, they have made to the invaſion of the firſt European power, will probably diſcourage and prevent all future invaſion.—Thus ſingularly happy, why ſhould they ſeek connexions with Europe, and expoſe themſelves to the danger of being involved in its quarrels? What have they to do with its politics?—Is there any thing very important to them which they can draw from thence---except INFECTION? Indeed I tremble when I think of that rage for trade which is likely to prevail among them. It may do them infinite mitchief. All nations are ſpreading ſnares for them, and courting to a dangerous intercouſe. Their beſt intereſt requires them to guard themſelves by all proper means; and, particularly, by laying heavy duties on importations. But in no caſe will any means ſucceed, unleſs aided by MANNERS. In this inſtance, particularly, there is reaſon to fear that an increaſing paſſion for foreign frippery will render all the beſt regulations ineffectual. And ſhould this happen, that ſimplicity of character, that manlineſs of ſpirit, that diſdain of tinſel, in which true dignity conſiſts, will diſappear. Effeminacy, ſervility and venality will enter, and liberty and virtue be ſwallowed up in the gulph of corruption. Such may be the courſe of events in the American States. Better infinitely it will be for them to conſiſt of bodies of plain and honeſt farmers, rather than opulent and ſplendid merchants. Where in theſe States do the pureſt manners prevail? Where do the inhabitants live moſt on an equality and moſt at their eaſe? Is it not in thoſe inland parts where agriculture gives health and plenty, and trade is ſcarcely known? Where, on the contrary, are the inhabitants moſt ſelfiſh, luxurious, looſe, and vicious; and at the ſame time moſt unhappy? Is it not along the ſea coaſts, and in the great towns, where trade flouriſhes and merchants abound?—So ſtriking is the effect of thoſe different ſituations on the vigour and happineſs of human life, that in the one putation would languiſh did it receive no aid from emigration; while in the other it increaſes to a degree ſcarcely ever before known.—By increaſing importation to feed luxury and gratify prodigality, it will carry out their coin, and occaſion the ſubſtitution of a deluſive paper currency; the conſequence of which will be, that ideal wealth will take place of real, and their ſecurity come to depend (as the ſecurity of BRITAIN does) on the ſtrength and duration of a BUBBLE."

WHACUM.

[*To be continued in our next*]

THE LATEST

European Intelligence.

Received by the Dolphin, Boynton, arrived at Boſton, in 28 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 8.

THE Paris papers of the 31ſt of May, and 1ſt of June, contain very important and intereſting intelligence, relative to the inſurrection at Toulon, and to the ſtate of Paris. The intelligence from Toulon is of ſo late a date as the 25th of laſt month. It appears that the inſurrection there was not then quelled, and that the city was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the inſurgents. For the purpoſe of giving a greater degree of colour and formality to their proceedings, the inſurgents prevailed upon two of the Deputies on miſſion in the South, Poultier and Guerin, to enter the city.

They are there kept in a ſtate of confinement; and it is apprehended that the inſurgents mean to force them to iſſue ſuch orders as they ſhall deem neceſſary to the execution of their projects. Having aſſembled a large force at Toulon, the inſurgents ſet out on their march to Marſeilles, to which it was determined to lay ſiege; previouſly, however, to their leaving Toulon, the Deputies on Miſſion, in the ſouthern departments, had arrived at Marſeilles, and had been very actively employed in aſſembling a force ſufficient to oppoſe the inſurgents.

Their attempts were ſucceſsful, and ſeveral battalions having been collected, left Marſeilles, determined to give the inſurgents battle; they came up with them near Marſeilles, and a ſharp but ſhort conflict enſued, in which the inſurgents were totally defeated. A force of thirty thouſand men is now aſſembling to lay ſiege to Toulon, the ſpeedy reduction of which is promiſed by the Deputies at Marſeilles.

Tranquillity is perfectly re eſtabliſhed to Paris, all the leaders of the inſurgents have been tried, condemned, and executed, without any attempt to reſcue them from puniſhment.

With reſpect to the Mediterranean Fleet, the Deputy Niew, who is on board the fleet, has ſent a deſpatch to Marſeilles, ſtating, that the Fleet is in the outer harbour and out of the reach of the inſurgents.

On Saturday ſe'nnight, eight perſons, ſeven of whom are members of the ſociety of people called Quakers, were brought to York from Lotherſdale, and committed to the caſtle. The cauſe of impriſonment was their refuſal (according to the known religious principles of that ſociety) to pay tithes. They were proſecuted in the Court of Exchequer, for the accumulated tithes of many years, by George Markham, vicar of Carleton, in the Weſt Riding of York, and rector of Tattenhall, in Cheſhire; and a decree was given on behalf of the proſecutor, for the tithes, and coſts of ſuit.

On the 28th May, the Convention ordered Robert Lindet, Jean Bon St. Andre, Vouland, David, Dubarran, Bernard of Xaintes, Jagot, Elie Lacoſte, and Lavicomterie, to be arreſted. The Convention were informed that Rhull had blown his brains out.

The calamities attendant upon war, are frequently more terrible than the mere ſlaughter which a day of battle exhibits. Of this a melancholy inſtance occurs in the captured Ca Ira. She had 300 men killed and wounded. Among the former were her ſurgeons. She was left in this deſtitute ſituation a whole fortnight. For the ſake of humanity, for the ſake of the character of our gallant countrymen, we truſt it will be proved, that it was impoſſible to prevent the ſcenes of horror that enſued.—When buſineſs or curioſity led any of the fleet to paſs the decks of the Ca Ira, the poor wretches threw themſelves into the moſt ſupplicating poſtures. Some ſhaking their ſhattered arms, entreated that they might be cut off.—Some whoſe legs were mangled, crawled out to ſeize the viſitors by the ſkirt of their garments, and calling for relief, or death. Others, unable to move, filled the air with the moſt frightful howlings of pain and deſpair.—The decks were ſtrewed with dead bodies, which in other circumſtances would have been hove overboard immediately after the action.—We are happy to add, that as ſoon as ſurgeons were procured, proper ſteps were taken with the priſoners: and the greateſt part of them were recovering when our laſt letters came away.

June 10. On Saturday arrived a meſſenger from Peterſburgh. He brings with him the ratification of a Treaty, entered into between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and our Court, by which the former binds herſelf to a proſecution of the war, and to furniſh twelve ſhips of the line and eight frigates, which may ſoon be expected to reach one of our ports.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter, ſet out from Dunkirk on the 24th ult. for Madrid; he took the rout of Paris.

On the 2d inſt. Rear-Admiral Pringle ſailed with our Fleet from the Downs, and carried with him Pilots for the Ruſſian ſhips.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

A letter, direct from Paris, was received on yeſterday ſe'nnight, by a reſpectable Houſe in Manchester, from M. Perregaux and Co. the French national Bankers, giving the following important information:—"That the Decree of the National Convention, on the 10th of October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to Engliſh ſubjects ſhould be confiſcated, is reverſed—by a ſecond Decree of the third of January laſt.—All ſpecie and effects of every kind, are ordered, therefore, to be reſtored; and are now ready to be diſpoſed of, as the reſpective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

CHARLESTON, July 4.

We are informed, that the preſent ſituation of the inhabitants of Eaſt Florida, is diſtreſſing beyond conception, that they are reduced to penury and ſtarving; even nature having denied her accuſtomed relief.

The fiſh, which was formerly the ſubſiſtence of the poor, having deſarted their coaſt. For one 16th of a dollar, we learn that any perſon might have procured a ſufficiency of fiſh for his family, without regard to number. They are now deſtitute of all proviſions, but the fruits of the ſeaſon, and of money for the purchaſe of them.

July 10.

Capt. Dickinſon, who arrived here yeſterday from Savannah, informs us, that before he left it, a perſon had arrived at St. Mary's, who brought a letter dated 30th June, from a gentleman in Amelia, which mentioned that on that day, Capt. Lang would march with his whole force, againſt Auguſtine, except that they had taken all the Spaniſh ſcouts and out poſts, likewiſe a quantity of cattle and proviſions, and were extremely well ſupplied. They had likewiſe taken the Spaniſh Col. Howard.

Capt. Dickinſon informs, likewiſe, that there was a report in Savannah, that a party of American ſoldiers, who were eſcorting the Indian Chiefs, on their return from Savannah to their nation, had deſerted Mr. Seagrove and their officers, and joined Capt. Lang's party in the expedition againſt Auguſtine.

The perſon who brought the letter to Savannah, had a cow head of cattle, which he was driving for ſale to Auguſtine, but meeting Capt. L's party, and being informed that he might proceed at his pleaſure, but would get nothing for his property, declined going, and on having offers of purchaſe from Capt. Lang, accepted them, and left the cattle.

Capt. Lang was confined eleven months in the dungeon in Auguſtine, on ſuſpicion of his being concerned in the undertaking to raiſe men in this ſtate for the French Republic; no proof during this time, being found againſt him, he was liberated. Hurt at his ill uſage, he obtained a French commiſſion, and has occaſioned a revolt throughout Eaſt Florida, which Spaniſh laſſitude, will find a difficulty in ſuppreſſing.

July 16.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter by Captain Bythewood, which mentions that a frigate arrived at the Havanna on the 6th June, in a ſhort paſſage from Spain, and brought advice of the Count de Aranda having ſet off from Madrid to Paris, to negociate a peace with the Republic of France, and that it was the general wiſh and opinion that it would be ſoon concluded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

A mercantile houſe in this city has received a letter from Meſſrs. Brickwood, Prattle, and Co. of London, which informs, that orders have been iſſued by the Britiſh government to the commanders of ſhips of war and privateers to take *American veſſels bound to Holland, Hamburgh*, &c. and to carry them into the dominions of Great-Britain; the cargoes there to be diſpoſed of *for public uſe*.

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* *King Charles I. was one of thoſe arrogant fools—by denying any earthly tribunal to try him; but he was miſtaken—and found men equally as wiſe as himſelf, and rewarded his effrontery accordingly.*——

† *Richard Price's Obſervations on the American Revolution, page 61.*

France and England there is found an article exactly agreeing with this article—If France after the date of her treaty with us, was free to agree to this article, in a treaty with England, we muſt be equally free in a treaty with the ſame power to agree to the ſame article—Candor will allow, that each was free, and that neither violates their former engagements by aſſenting to the article in queſtion in their poſterior treaties with England.

The laſt clauſe of the 25th article, which declares, that neither party will permit the ſhips or goods of the other, to be taken within the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories, or within cannon ſhot of the coaſt, likewiſe correſponds, with the commercial treaty between France and England concluded in 1786 and agrees entirely with the exposition that our own government has given to the law of nations on this ſubject, a marine league, and a cannon ſhot, being underſtood to be the ſame diſtance.

The 26th article is common in treaties of commerce, and in ſubſtance is to be found in our treaties with France, Holland and Sweden.

The 27th article is a regulation that humanity and commerce demand to be eſtabliſhed between all nations, ſince by the refuſal of refuge to murderers and forgers, we add ſecurity to life and property.

The 28th, and laſt article, is too plain to be miſunderſtood, and appears to be free from objection.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO THE PEOPLE.

"If we retain the glory of our anceſtors,
Whoſe aſhes will riſe up againſt our dullneſs,
Shake off our tameneſs and give way to courage,
We need not doubt, inſpired with a juſt rage
To break the neck of thoſe, that would yoke ours."

FELLOW CITIZENS, AND FELLOW FREEMEN,

AT a moment the moſt critical, at a moment when the liberties and privileges of the great maſs of people, which compoſe the Union; attacked by the duplicity of ariſtocracy, under the moſt artful and ſophiſticated principles of diſſimulation; ſtudied with an intention to drag the people to a ſilent compliance, to yield their Liberties, Welfare, and Happineſs, to the corrupt influence of BRITISH INTEREST and ADMINISTRATION—I contemplate a ſufficient inducement to awaken you to diſcuſs the ſubject of the TREATY, under the calm dictates or mild influence of reaſon and philoſophy; and not be duped to avail faction, ſtudiouſly improving and ſeeking every opportunity to cramp or cripple our connection with the FRENCH NATION; but on the contrary, endeavouring with unwearied pains, to bind with adamantine chains the Commerce of this Country to the arbitrtay power and controul of GREAT-BRITAIN.—Remember the cruelties practiſed by this corrupt Court during the late war.—Figure to yourſelves the atrocities committed at New London, by the inhuman maſſacre at Fort Griſſel, after it had ſurrendered—behold the Town in flames—behold every bruiſh action, that diſgrace the dignity and humanity of man—exerciſed by a mercileſs crew upon the defenceleſs Inhabitants, and enormities and barbarities too ſhocking to be mentioned—perpetrated in different parts of the United States—and who, by every fraud, every art, every cunning, every deception, and every ſubtilty that could actuate the mind of man to annihilate you—ſay—can you wiſh to be connected with ſuch a power?

Power in a democratic ſtate, is lodged in the people—Power may be delegated to particular perſons, for the common good and common intereſt of all; but when that power, ſo delegated, is either neglected, or abuſed, the people hath the ineſtimable right to wreſt the delegated truſt from theſe bold Uſurpers of our Rights and Liberties.

Liberty gives a reliſh to every enjoyment of life; it is the principal ingredient of human happineſs—it is planted by nature in the breaſt of man—when liberty is deprived of it's genial influence—all is loſt—life loſes all its charms and becomes burdenſome. Under the benign influence of liberty, we behold agriculture and commerce flouriſh; for it is the patron of every art and ſcience—"the liberal arts are cheriſhed and brought to perfection," but when freedom is reſtrained—the ſpirit of induſtry decays, and dwindles to nothing—ſuch is the force of Liberty.—"LIBERTY is the power, inherent in man, to do whatever is not injurious to the rights of other men—it has for its principles, nature—for its rule, juſtice—for its protection, the law; and its moral limits conſiſt in this maxim—*Do not to others, what thou wouldſt not others ſhould do unto thee.*"—A ſtate of civil ſociety, is a ſociety of freemen, united under the government, for their common intereſt—That the common intereſt of the whole body is the end of civil polity, is avowed by all—This all ſubjects inſiſt upon—and all governors agree in it, as their dignity, "except ſome vain monſters, who forgetting their mortal ſtate, arrogate to themſelves the rights of Almighty God,* or even power more extenſive."—The very notion of civil life, or polity, is oppoſite to deſpotiſm, or the power of maſters over ſlaves.—"Nothing is fundamental but impartial inquiry, an honeſt mind, and virtuous practice—That ſtate policy ought not to be applied to the ſupport of ſpeculative opinions and formularies of faith.—That the members of a civil community are confederates, not ſubjects; and their rulers, ſervants, not maſters.—And that all legitimate government conſiſts in the dominion of equal laws, made with common conſent; that is, in dominion of men over themſelves; and not in the dominion of community over community, or of any men over other men."—Peace, happineſs and wealth, will ſmile upon the world; when theſe principles ſhall be equally diffuſed to all; and all ſtudy to promote, and not annihilate them—Slaviſh government will then ſink, and the antient prophecies be fulfilled, that the laſt empire ſhall be the reign of reaſon, virtue, and peace.

A great and wiſe author †, who from experience, ſaw and foretold the calamities attending this country; he ſaw with a diſcerning eye the horrors and miſery that would inevitably enſue, if we adopted foreign trade.—It is impoſſible for the imagination to deſcribe the attendant conſequences, better than to give it in his own words and ſtyle:

"Foreign trade (ſays he has in ſome reſpects, the moſt uſeful tendency. By creating an intercourſe between different kingdoms, extends benevolence, removes local prejudices, leads every man to conſider himſelf more of a citizen of the world than of any particular ſtate, and, conſequently, checks the exceſſes of that love of our country, which has been applauded as one of the nobleſt, but which, really, is one of the moſt deſtructive principles in human nature. TRADE alſo, by enabling every country to draw from other countries conveniences and advantages which it cannot find within itſelf, produces among nations a ſenſe of mutual dependence, and promotes the general improvement. But there is no part of mankind to which theſe uſes of trade are of leſs conſequence than the AMERICAN STATES. They are ſpread over a great continent, and make a world within themſelves. The country they inhabit includes ſoils, and climates of all ſorts, producing not only every neceſſary but every convenience of life. And the vaſt rivers and wide ſpread lakes which interſect it, create ſuch an inland communication between its different parts, as is unknown in any region of the earth. They poſſeſs then within themſelves the beſt means of the moſt profitable internal traffic, and the ampleſt ſcope for it. Why ſhould they look much farther? What occaſion can they have for being anxious about puſhing foreign trade; or even about raiſing a great naval force? Britain, indeed, conſiſting as it does of unarmed inhabitants, and threatened as it is by ambitious and powerful neighbours, cannot hope to maintain its exiſtence long after becoming open to invaſion by loſing its naval ſuperiority; but this is not the caſe with the American States. They have no powerful neighbours to dread. The vaſt Atlantic muſt be croſſed before they can be attacked. They are all a well trained militia; and the ſucceſsful reſiſtance which, in their infancy and without a naval force, they have made to the invaſion of the firſt European power, will probably diſcourage and prevent all future invaſion.—Thus ſingularly happy, why ſhould they ſeek connexions with Europe, and expoſe themſelves to the danger of being involved in its quarrels? What have they to do with its politics?—Is there any thing very important to them which they can draw from thence---except INFECTION? Indeed I tremble when I think of that rage for trade which is likely to prevail among them. It may do them infinite mitchief. All nations are ſpreading ſnares for them, and courting to a dangerous intercouſe. Their beſt intereſt requires them to guard themſelves by all proper means; and, particularly, by laying heavy duties on importations. But in no caſe will any means ſucceed, unleſs aided by MANNERS. In this inſtance, particularly, there is reaſon to fear that an increaſing paſſion for foreign frippery will render all the beſt regulations ineffectual. And ſhould this happen, that ſimplicity of character, that manlineſs of ſpirit, that diſdain of tinſel, in which true dignity conſiſts, will diſappear. Effeminacy, ſervility and venality will enter, and liberty and virtue be ſwallowed up in the gulph of corruption. Such may be the courſe of events in the American States. Better infinitely it will be for them to conſiſt of bodies of plain and honeſt farmers, rather than opulent and ſplendid merchants. Where in theſe States do the pureſt manners prevail? Where do the inhabitants live moſt on an equality and moſt at their eaſe? Is it not in thoſe inland parts where agriculture gives health and plenty, and trade is ſcarcely known? Where, on the contrary, are the inhabitants moſt ſelfiſh, luxurious, looſe, and vicious; and at the ſame time moſt unhappy? Is it not along the ſea coaſts, and in the great towns, where trade flouriſhes and merchants abound?—So ſtriking is the effect of thoſe different ſituations on the vigour and happineſs of human life, that in the one putation would languiſh did it receive no aid from emigration; while in the other it increaſes to a degree ſcarcely ever before known.—By increaſing importation to feed luxury and gratify prodigality, it will carry out their coin, and occaſion the ſubſtitution of a deluſive paper currency; the conſequence of which will be, that ideal wealth will take place of real, and their ſecurity come to depend (as the ſecurity of BRITAIN does) on the ſtrength and duration of a BUBBLE."

WHACUM.

[*To be continued in our next*]

* *King Charles I. was one of thoſe arrogant ſouls—by denying any earthly tribunal to try him; but he was miſtaken—and found men equally as wiſe as himſelf, and rewarded his effrontery accordingly.*——

† *Richard Price's Obſervations on the American Revolution, page 61.*

THE LATEST
European Intelligence.

Received by the Dolphin, Boynton, arrived at Boſton, in 38 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 8.

THE Paris papers of the 31ſt of May, and 1ſt of June, contain very important and intereſting intelligence, relative to the inſurrection at Toulon, and to the ſtate of Paris. The intelligence from Toulon is of ſo late a date as the 25th of laſt month. It appears that the inſurrection there was not then quelled, and that the city was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the inſurgents. For the purpoſe of giving a greater degree of colour and formality to their proceedings, the inſurgents prevailed upon two of the Deputies on miſſion in the South, Poultier and Guerin, to enter the city.

They are there kept in a ſtate of confinement; and it is apprehended that the inſurgents mean to force them to iſſue ſuch orders as they ſhall deem neceſſary to the execution of their projects. Having aſſembled a large force at Toulon, the inſurgents ſet out on their march to Marſeilles, to which it was determined to lay ſiege; previouſly, however, to their leaving Toulon, the Deputies on Miſſion, in the ſouthern departments, had arrived at Marſeilles, and had been very actively employed in aſſembling a force ſufficient to oppoſe the inſurgents.

Their attempts were ſucceſsful, and ſeveral battallions having been collected, left Marſeilles, determined to give the inſurgents battle; they came up with them near Marſeilles, and a ſharp but ſhort conflict enſued, in which the inſurgents were totally defeated. A force of thirty thouſand men is now aſſembling to lay ſiege to Toulon, the ſpeedy reduction of which is promiſed by the Deputies at Marſeilles.

Tranquillity is perfectly re eſtabliſhed to Paris, all the leaders of the inſurgents have been tried, condemned, and executed, without any attempt to reſcue them from puniſhment.

With reſpect to the Mediterranean Fleet, the Deputy Niew, who is on board the fleet, has ſent a deſpatch to Marſeilles, ſtating, that the Fleet is in the outer harbour and out of the reach of the inſurgents.

On Saturday ſe'nnight, eight perſons, ſeven of whom are members of the ſociety of people called Quakers, were brought to York from Lothersdale, and committed to the caſtle. The cauſe of impriſonment was their refuſal (according to the known religious principles of that ſociety) to pay tithes. They were proſecuted in the Court of Exchequer, for the accumulated tithes of many years, by George Markham, vicar of Carleton, in the Weſt Riding of York, and rector of Tattenhall, in Cheſhire; and a decree was given on behalf of the proſecutor, for the tithes, and coſts of ſuit.

On the 28th May, the Convention ordered Robert Lindet, Jean Bon St. Andre, Vouland, David, Dubarran, Bernard of Xaintes, Jagot, Elie Lacoſte, and Lavicomterie, to be arreſted. The Convention were informed that Rhull had blown his brains out.

The calamities attendant upon war, are frequently more terrible than the mere ſlaughter which a day of battle exhibits. Of this a melancholy inſtance occurs in the captured Ca Ira. She had 500 men killed and wounded. Among the former were her ſurgeons. She was left in this deſtitute ſituation a whole fortnight. For the ſake of humanity, for the ſake of the character of our gallant countrymen, we truſt it will be proved, that it was impoſſible to prevent the ſcenes of horror that enſued.—When buſineſs or curioſity led any of the fleet to paſs the decks of the Ca Ira, the poor wretches threw themſelves into the moſt ſupplicating poſtures. Some ſhaking their ſhattered arms, entreated that they might be cut off.—Some whoſe legs were mangled, crawled out to ſurround the viſitors by the ſkirt of their garments, and calling for relief, or death. Others, unable to move, filled the air with the moſt frightful howlings of pain and deſpair.—The decks were ſtrewed with dead bodies, which in other circumſtances would have been hove overboard immediately after the action.—We are happy to add, that as ſoon as ſurgeons were procured, proper ſteps were taken with the priſoners: and the greateſt part of them were recovering when our laſt letters came away.

June 10. On Saturday arrived a meſſenger from Peterſburgh. He brings with him the ratification of a Treaty, entered into between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and our Court, by which the former binds herſelf to a proſecution of the war, and to furniſh twelve ſhips of the line and eight frigates, which may ſoon be expected to reach one of our ports.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter, ſet out from Dunkirk on the 14th ult. for Madrid; he took the rout of Paris.

On the 2d inſt. Rear-Admiral Pringle ſailed with our Fleet from the Downs, and carried with him Pilots for the Ruſſian ſhips.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

A letter, direct from Paris, was received on yeſterday ſe'nnight, by a reſpectable Houſe in Mancheſter, from M. Perregaux and Co. the French national Bankers, giving the following important information:—"That the Decree of the National Convention, on the 10th of October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to Engliſh ſubjects ſhould be confiſcated, is reverſed—by a ſecond Decree of the third of January laſt.—All ſpecie and effects of every kind, are ordered, therefore, to be reſtored; and are now ready to be diſpoſed of, as the reſpective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

CHARLESTON, July 4.

We are informed, that the preſent ſituation of the inhabitants of Eaſt Florida, is diſtreſſing beyond conception, that they are reduced to penury and ſtarving; even nature having denied her accuſtomed relief.

The fiſh, which was formerly the ſubſiſtence of the poor, having deſarted their coaſt. For one 16th of a dollar, we learn that any perſon might have procured a ſufficiency of fiſh for his family, without regard to number. They are now deſtitute of all proviſions, but the fruits of the ſeaſon, and of money for the purchaſe of them.

July 10.

Capt. Dickinſon, who arrived here yeſterday from Savannah, informs us, that before he left it, a perſon had arrived at St. Mary's, who brought a letter dated 30th June, from a gentleman in Amelia, which mentioned that on that day, Capt. Lang would march with his whole force, againſt Auguſtine, except that they had taken all the Spaniſh ſcouts and out poſts, likewiſe a quantity of cattle and proviſions, and were extremely well ſupplied. They had likewiſe taken the Spaniſh Col. Howard.

Capt. Dickinſon informs, likewiſe, that there was a report in Savannah, that a party of American ſoldiers, who were eſcorting the Indian Chiefs, on their return from Savannah to their nation, had deſerted Mr. Seagrove and their officers, and joined Capt. Lang's party in the expedition againſt Auguſtine.

The perſon who brought the letter to Savannah, had a drove of cattle, which he was driving for ſale to Auguſtine, but meeting Capt. L's party, and being informed that he might proceed at his pleaſure, but would get nothing for his property, declined going, and on having offers of purchaſe from Capt. Lang, accepted them, and left the cattle.

Capt. Lang was confined eleven months in the dungeon in Auguſtine, on ſuſpicion of his being concerned in the undertaking to raiſe men in this ſtate for the French Republic; no proof during this time, being found againſt him, he was liberated. Hurt at his ill uſage, he obtained a French commiſſion, and has occaſioned a revolt throughout Eaſt Flodia, which Spaniſh laſſitude, will find a difficulty in ſuppreſſing.

July 16.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter by Captain Bythewood, which mentions that a frigate arrived at the Havanna on the 27th June, in a ſhort paſſage from Spain, and brought advice of the Count de Aranda having ſet off from Madrid to Paris, to negociate a peace with the Republic of France, and that it was the general wiſh and opinion that it would be ſoon concluded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

A mercantile houſe in this city has received a letter from Meſſrs. Brickwood, Prattle, and Co. of London, which informs, that orders have been iſſued by the Britiſh government to the commanders of ſhips of war and privateers to take *American veſſels bound to Holland, Hamburgh*, &c. and to carry them into the dominion of Great-Britain; the cargoes there to be diſpoſed of *for public uſe*.

tion, for the benefit of the shippers." It is added, that this order is considered *as favourable to the American merchants.*

We find the following paragraph under the date of "Dublin, May 30."——

"So deplorable and wretched is the situation of the unfortunate poor of the Earl of Meath's liberty, in consequence of the train of evils brought on by the present, just and necessary war, that a bare recital of instance of their misery must make humanity shudder. In the course of yesterday a notice was posted in Audre street, by some of the starving inhabitants, written in blood, expressive of the misery of their situation, and couched in terms, expressing no alternative between death and their present sad sho[illegible]uation!!!"

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Last evening arrived the schooner Dolphin, Captain William Cunningham, in 47 days from Havre de Grace.

Captain Cunningham informs us, that previous to his leaving Havre, a merchant of that place read to him a paragraph from a French paper, of peace having been concluded between France and Spain. This intelligence was universally credited in Havre, and may be relied on.

Provisions were high at Havre, Flour 20 crowns, pork 22, beef 12, and rice 85 livres per hundred.

On the 24th of May, arrived at Havre, the brig Jane, Capt. William Cowen, jun. from London, immediately on her entering the port, the captain, mate and all hands were taken out of the vessel, and thrown into prison. A detachment of the national guards, took charge, and continued in possession 6 days, the vessel was searched with the utmost scrutiny, and after they had a convinced proof of their innocence, they informed the captain that as information had reached the committee of public safety, that 15a millions of livres in assignats had been shipped in London, on board his vessel, by name; in consequence, orders had been issued to arrest the vessel in any port of France, in which she might go. The municipality had offered the vessel, but the captain had refused to take her, unless an ample compensation was made him for the injury sustained by the owners, by the detention of the vessel which was bound directly for Lisbon, and for the injury sustained by himself by false imprisonment.

George Russel Cushing, of the snow Pallas, from St. Pierres, Martinique, arrived at this port on Saturday, states, that being thirteen days out from St. Pierres, and nine from St. Thomas's, in lat. 31:15, N. long. 71:10, W. his vessel was boarded at 11 o'clock at night, by the ship sometimes called the Hercules, at others Sans Culotte, Peter Martial, commander. After looking sometime at the passengers on deck, came on board ordering him to lay until morning, and left one officer on board—The ship's company spoke English; and Capt. Cushing supposed the ship to be from Bermuda, and that they would search his passengers baggage in the morning; but to his surprize the boat was on board again in 15 minutes, ordering all the passengers servants in their boat, saying, they were a good prize for the English—They took both his boats out, and began taking out the passengers trunks, cases, bales, money, and bills of exchange. By day-light they had the principal part out, and at sunrise they took part of the gentlemen passengers on board.

The Captain of the vessel said she was a French ship, which the C. discovered to be manned with French and Americans; he inquired what Capt. C's cargo consisted of, and was informed it consisted of Cassia, and American property: shewing him at the same time the bill of lading, which was the only paper he looked at. He then asked the reason of the passengers leaving Martinique, and was told it was because they would not take up arms against the Republic of France, and were ordered off the island by the commander in chief.

He threatened to carry Capt. C. into Port de Paix, for he was a lawful prize, and that he had 20 bags of money in his hold. Capt. C. told him if there was one dollar, it was unknown to him, and he might search. The Officers on board, ordered their men not to take any thing that belonged to the Americans, which they did not.—But the brutal manner in which the passengers were deprived of their property (the ladies crying out to Capt. C. for assistance) was distressing beyond expression.

At 5, P. M. they sent the Gentlemen and servants on board, and some of their trunks of clothes—but there were 3 ladies, who were left without a change. At 7, a signal was given for Capt. C. to make sail.

The following is a list of the gentlemen and ladies, with their respective losses, agreeable to information given in next day to Capt. Cushing.

	Dollars.
Citoyens Millispine,	12000
Leydet,	8000
Chipin,	1320
Durand,	1610
Lezare,	2160
Duhamel,	2540
Pecquet,	50
Noel,	600
Bellonia,	60
Fezil,	24
Millispine's two Sisters,	6400
Nadarau,	4280
Olive,	3200
Servants,	600
Two bills of exchange belonging to Citoyen Chipin,	8000
	41834

NEW-LONDON, July 30.

PROTEST.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT ss.
County, City, and Port of New-London.

BE it known and remembered, That at the city of New London on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1795, before me the subscriber, a Notary Public, duly authorised and living in said city, personally came Cyprian Cook, master of the sloop Crisis, of Norwich, in said State of Connecticut, and Elijah Clarke, passenger on board the sloop Crisis, and being duly sworn, deposed and said,

That on the fourth day of July, inst. they were lying at anchor, together with upwards of twenty other American vessels, in the port of Jeremie, in Hispaniola, when the English frigate called the Hermoine, arrived at Port au Prince, came down to Jeremie, and there came to anchor, and sent her boats, on board the said American vessels, and impressed every man from on board said American vessels, (except the captains and mates) to the number of sixty or seventy, and by force carried them on board the Hermoine, where they were kept for the space of 48 hours, without receiving any sustenance, in order to compel the said American seamen to enter on board the Hermione; during which forty-eight hours the several American Captains went to the British commandant, and made complaint to him of the conduct and proceedings of the commander of the said frigate Hermione, when the commandant answered, "that he could do nothing about the same, as the commander of the Hermione did as he pleased." After which the said American Captains repaired on board the Hermoine, and made application to the commander for the restoration of their men; when the said commander of the Hermoine, called the said American crews up, one by one, and examined them individually respecting their ages, and bodily strength, and out of the 60 or 70 taken as aforesaid, only five were restored,—and these, as the commander of the Hermoine said, because they were infirm and unfit to serve king or country. These five he returned to the said American captains, treating said captains, in the most imperious and insulting manner. And the deponents further say, that the 60 or 70 seamen taken aforesaid, were all American born except two, which two were Danes by birth, but had been naturalized in America; and that they returned with the said sloop Crisis, destitute of men, to the port of New London, where they arrived on the 26th day of July, inst. and further say not.

CYPRIAN COOK, Master
ELIJAH CLARKE, Passenger.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, &c.
LYMAN LAW, Notary Public.

NEWPORT, August 4.

On Saturday last the Indignation of the Citizens of this Town was roused by an Outrage unknown before among the Insults of the United States.—The British Ship Africa of 64 Guns, commanded by Capt. Home, having been seen for three Days before, anchored off the Mouth of this Harbour; Advice was forwarded on Friday to Monsr. Fauchet, late Minister of the French Republic, who was on his Passage from New York to this Place, and detained by contrary Winds at Stonington.—The Minister and his Suite accordingly left the Packet in the Morning, and proceeded on by Land.—The Packet at the same Time set sail for this Place, and being within Two Miles from the Light House, she was brought to, by a Shot from the British Ship, which lay at Anchor off the Light House. Two Boats, with an Officer in each, immediately boarded her, and ordered the Captain of the Packet to run her under the Stern of the Africa, and anchor there; which was complied with.—In that Situation, the French Ambassador was demanded, the Officers declaring they had Advice of his being on board.—The Captain of the Packet informed them, that he had landed him at Stonington, with his Suite and all his Papers, from whence he was to pursue his Route by Land.—The Officers finding this to be the Case, demanded that the Trunks of the Passengers should be opened, "or they would break them open."—The Keys being produced, the Trunks were searched, and some private Papers being found, belonging to a French Passenger, they were carried for Inspection on board the Africa. These were afterwards returned, and the Officers declaring, that, as they had missed the Object of their Search, they had nothing further to require of the Captain; after Two Hours Detention, he was allowed to proceed into Port.

So determined was the British Hero on seizing his Prize, that he despatched a Boat to intercept the Packet as soon as she could be known. So accurate was their Information, that the Number, Size, &c. of the Trunks of the Passengers and of M. Fauchet were known to the Officers of the Ship.—The Search too was made under the Eyes, and at least with the *tacit* Consent of the British Consul, resident in this Town, who was on board the Ship, and whose Return to us was afterwards announced by 9 Guns, from the Ship.——We now represent to our Fellow-Citizens throughout the Union—This is no common Act of Villainy, committed by a West-India Privateer, under the Auspices of a Refugee Judge.—No.—It is the cool, deliberate Act of Hostility of the Capt. of a British Ship of War, drawing his Instructions from Government itself, and resolved into this Act by their Principals, and confirmed by the Resident and Representative of that Government among us.——It was not a hasty, ill-concerted Plan, but deliberately formed; and the Moment of Execution waited for 3 Days, with Impatience; and this too at a Time when the Benevolence of a Citizen was only employed in Attempts to relieve their Necessities.—And it was accompanied by the minutest Information, which unwearied Diligence, and the vilest Treachery could afford.—The Injury was not entirely completed, but we must feel degraded until Satisfaction is made. If this is not done what Excuse can be offered to the World.—And what Reparation could we make to our Allies if they were to demand of us as the British Treaty has done to enforce our Rights.—A less Offence than this has called forth the Energy of our Government.

When a British Squadron lately in Defiance of the Orders of Government, made Use of the Harbour of the Chesapeak as a Station in cruising against our Allies, all Supplies were prohibited to their Ships, by the Chief Magistrate of the State, under the Direction of the President. Such a Power we understand is vested in our Governor, and from his spirited Conduct, in the Affair of the Nautilus, we doubt not to see it soon exerted.—The Patriotism of the Government of the United States will not let so flagrant a Breach of Neutrality pass unnoticed, or unrevenged. But an immediate Relief is loudly called for, and it has become still more necessary, as last Night brought the Convoy of the Africa among us.

The Africa was obliged by the severe Storm last Night to alter her Station; and lies, with the Thetis Frigate, near the South-Ferry, in the Narraganset Bay.

We have undoubted Information (says a Correspondent) that there are more than 40 American Sailors detained on board the Africa.

DIED]—In the West Indies, on the 29th June last, Mr. THOMAS MUMFORD SEABURY, of this Town, in the 28th Year of his Age. A very industrious, honest, and worthy Citizen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 4.

ENTERED, *from*
Sloop Friendship, Peterson, New-York
—— Lily, Cottrell, Ditto
—— Arvine Borden, Ditto
Brig Sally, Brown, Havanna
—— Linderman, Bradford, Ditto
Sloop Polly, Finch, Richmond
—— Peggy, Bliss, New York
—— Jenney, Otis, Middletown
—— William, Wanton, Hispaniola

CLEARED, *for*
Sloop Lively, Bunker, Philadelphia
Brig Lively, Brown, Providence

Just Published, by the Printer hereof, and sold by JACOB RICHARDSON, *Esq; at the Post-Office,*

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED IN THE

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE

IN

NEWPORT,

JULY 4. A. D. 1795.

ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BY *WILLIAM HUNTER.*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO or Three Feather Beds, a Set of Chairs, and Tables, a Pair of large Looking Glasses, one Wilton and one Scotch Carpet; and other Articles of Houshold Furniture.

Apply this Day or To morrow to the Printer of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 4, 1795.

THE Managers of the Little-Compton United Congregational Society Lottery, hereby inform the Public, that the Drawing of the Second Class of said Lottery will commence on the Third Monday in September next.

They request all Persons indebted for Tickets in the First Class to make immediate Payment, and those who drew Ticket Prizes to call and exchange them, as to those who drew Blanks, and are according to the Scheme entitled to a Quarter Ticket in the next Class, are desired to call and take up their Tickets.

☞ Tickets for Sale by the Managers, and the Printer hereof.

August 1, 1795.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 15th Day of September, 1795.

ABOUT 16 Acres of excellent Land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, Cooper's Shop, and sundry Out Houses thereon, within about 50 Rods of Pawcatuck Bridge, belonging to the Heirs of Phineas Clarke, Esq; deceased.——Perhaps there is no Part of New England, where real Estates are rising so fast in Value, as at this Place; owing to the Increase of Navigation, Stores, and of Trade now carrying on there.——As several of the Heirs are under Age, a Credit will be given for a Part of the Sales (if desired) giving good Security.

For further Particulars, and the Conditions of Sale inquire of ELNATHAN CLARKE, now on the Premises, and Administrator to said Estate.

THE Subscriber hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general, That she has moved from the House of Mrs Walter Easton, near the Brick-Market, to the House belonging to Mr. Augustus Newman, on the North Side of Bannister's Wharf; where she has very convenient Accommodations for Boarding and Lodging.——Those who may please to oblige her with their Company, may be assured of being waited upon with the greatest Attention and Civility, at a reasonable Rate, and of having their Favors most gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, August 3, 1795.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who claim as Heirs to the Estate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to apply forthwith, for their Demands, to

BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Administrator.*

North Kingstown, July 30, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,

Jamaica SUGAR,

Bohea TEA—by the Chest,

Russia BAR-IRON,

SWEDES——Ditto,

6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,

Russia clean HEMP,

CORDAGE,——And,

A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

tion, for the benefit of the shippers. It is added, that this order is considered *as favourable to the American merchants.*

We find the following paragraph under the date of "Dublin, May 30."—

"So deplorable and wretched is the situation of the unfortunate poor of the Earl of Meath's liberty, in consequence of the train of evils brought on by the present, just and necessary war, that a bare recital of instance of their misery must make humanity shudder. In the course of yesterday a notice was posted in Andre street, by some of the starving inhabitants, written in blood, expressive of the misery of their situation, and couched in terms, expressing no alternative between death and their present famishing situation!!!"

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Last evening arrived the schooner Dolphin, Captain William Cunningham, in 47 days from Havre de Grace.

Captain Cunningham informs us, that previous to his leaving Havre, a merchant of that place read to him a paragraph from a French paper, of peace having been concluded between France and Spain. This intelligence was universally credited in Havre, and may be relied on.

Provisions were high at Havre, Flour 20 crowns, pork 22, beef 12, and rice 85 livres per hundred.

On the 24th of May, arrived at Havre, the brig Jane, Capt. William Cowen, jun. from London, immediately on her entering the port, the captain, mate and all hands were taken out of the vessel, and thrown into prison. A detachment of the national guards, took charge, and continued in possession 6 days, the vessel was searched with the utmost scrutiny, and after they had a convinced proof of their innocence, they informed the captain that as information had reached the committee of public safety, that 150 millions of livres in assignats, had been shipped in London, on board his vessel, by him: in consequence, orders had been issued to arrest his vessel in any port of France, in which she might put. The municipality had offered the vessel, but the captain had refused to take her, unless an ample compensation was made him for the injury sustained by the owners, by the detention of the vessel which was bound directly for Lisbon, and for the injury sustained by himself by false imprisonment.

George Russel Cushing, of the snow Pallas, from St. Pierres, Martinique, arrived at this port on Saturday, states, that being thirteen days out from St. Pierres, and nine from St. Thomas's, in lat. 31:15, N. long. 71:10, W. his vessel was boarded at 11 o'clock at night, by the ship (sometimes called the Hercules, at others Sans Culotte, Peter Martial, commander. After looking sometime at the passengers on deck, came on board ordering him to lay until morning, and left one officer on board—The ship's company spoke English; and Capt. Cushing supposed the ship to be from Bermuda, and that they would search his passengers baggage in the morning; but to his surprize the boat was on board again in 15 minutes, ordering all the passengers servants in their boat, saying, they were a good prize for the English—They took both his boats out, and began taking out the passengers trunks, cases, bales, money, and bills of exchange. By day-light they had the principal part out, and at sunrise they took part of the gentlemen passengers on board.

The Captain of the vessel said she was a French ship, which Capt. C. discovered to be manned with French and Americans, he inquired what Capt. C's cargo consisted of, and was informed it consisted of Cassia, and American property: shewing him at the same time the bill of lading, which was the only paper he looked at. He then asked the reason of the passengers leaving Martinique, and was told it was because they would not take up arms against the Republic of France, and were ordered off the island by the commander in chief.

He threatened to carry Capt. C. into Port de Paix, for he was a lawful prize, and that he had 20 bags of money in his hold. Capt. C. told him if there was one dollar, it was unknown to him, and he might search. The Officers on board, ordered their men not to take any thing that belonged to the Americans, which they did not.—But the brutal manner in which the passengers were deprived of their property (the ladies crying out to Capt. C. for assistance) was distressing beyond expression.

At 5, P. M. they sent the Gentlemen and servants on board, and some of their trunks of clothes—but there were 3 ladies, who were left without a change. At 7, a signal was given for Capt. C. to make sail.

The following is a list of the gentlemen and ladies, with their respective losses, agreeable to estimation given in next day to Capt. Cushing.

	Dollars.
Citoyens Millispine,	12000
Leydet,	8000
Chipin,	1320
Durand,	1600
Lazare,	2160
Duhamel,	2540
Pecquet,	500
Noel,	600
Bidlonia,	60
Fezil,	24
Millispine's two Sisters,	6400
Nadarau,	4280
Olive,	3200
Servants,	600
Two bills of exchange belonging to Citoyen Chipin,	8000
	41,834

NEW-LONDON, July 30.

PROTEST.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT *ss.*

County, City, and Port of New-London.

BE it known and remembered, That at the city of New London on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1795, before me the subscriber, a Notary Public, duly authorised and living in said city, personally came Cyprian Cook, master of the sloop Crisis, of Norwich, in said State of Connecticut, also Elijah Clarke, passenger on board the sloop Crisis, and being duly sworn, deposed and said,

That on the fourth day of July, inst. they were lying at anchor, together with upwards of twenty other American vessels, in the port of Jeremie, in Hispaniola, when the English frigate called the Hermoine, stationed at Port-au-Prince, came down to Jeremie, and there came to anchor, and sent her boats, on board the said American vessels, and impressed every man from on board said American vessels, (except the captains and mates) to the number of sixty or seventy, and by force carried them on board the Hermoine, where they were kept for the space of 48 hours, without receiving any sustenance, in order to compel the said American seamen to enter on board the Hermione; during which forty-eight hours the several American Captains went to the British commandant, and made complaint to him of the conduct and proceedings of the commander of the said frigate Hermione, when the commandant answered, "that he could do nothing about the same, as the commander of the Hermione did as he pleased." After which the said American Captains repaired on board the Hermoine, and made application to the commander for the restoration of their men; when the said commander of the Hermoine, called the said American crews up, one by one, and examined them individually respecting their ages, and bodily strength, and out of the 60 or 70 taken as aforesaid, only five were restored,—and these, as the commander of the Hermoine said, because they were infirm and unfit to serve king or country. These five he returned to the said American captains, treating said captains, in the most imperious and insulting manner. And the deponents further say, that the 60 or 70 seamen taken aforesaid, were all American born except two, which two were Danes by birth, but had been naturalized in America; and that they returned with the said sloop Crisis, destitute of men, to the port of New London, where they arrived on the 26th day of July, inst. and further say not.

CYPRIAN COOK, MASTER
ELIJAH CLARKE, PASSENGER.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, &c.
LYMAN LAW, Notary Public.

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District of Newport, August 4.

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— Lily, Cottrell,	Ditto
— Arvine Borden,	Ditto
Brig Sally, Brown,	Havanna
— Linderman, Bradford,	Ditto
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Richmond
— Peggy, Bliss,	New York
— Jenney, Otis,	Middletown
— William, Wanton,	Hispaniola
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
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Russia BAR-IRON,

SWEDES——Ditto,

6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,

Russia clean HEMP,

CORDAGE,——And,

A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

An English verification of a Scotch Epigram, composed before the year 1600.

JACK! quoth his father, can you tell,
What ſtate will give me eaſe?
I tire, when *ſtanding*—when I *kneel*,
Sharp pains invade my knees.

To *walk*—my feet all bliſter o'er,
My back aches—if in bed;
And if I *ſit*—my hips are ſore,
To lean—affects my head.

Yes, Sir! quoth Jack, one way remains,
The laſt within your pow'r;
Since none of theſe relieve your *pain*,
Try HANGING—*half an hour*.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

VII. BOTTLING. The proper *age*, at which to bottle, depends on the quality of the liquor to be bottled. Good cider is ſeldom fit for bottling, before it be a year old. It is ſometimes unfit for this operation until it be two years old; ſomething depending on the ſize of the caſks, as well as the quality of the liquors; the larger the caſks, the longer the liquor may be ſuffered to lie in them.

In bottling, as in almoſt every other ſtep to be taken in the art under notice, there is a *critical time*, which ought to be obſerved, and which, in this caſe, is not difficult to be aſcertained. Whatever degree of richneſs and flavor the liquor has at the time of bottling, the ſame, or nearly the ſame, qualities it will preſerve in bottles, for many years. Hence the critical time of bottling is, when the liquor has acquired, in caſk, its higheſt degree of perfection; whether that juncture happen in one or two years, or in a longer or ſhorter time.

A perſon, who has paid eſpecial attention to this ſubject; and whoſe liquor is become in a manner proverbial throughout the diſtrict; has obſerved, that liquor which has been bottled in the fulneſs of its richneſs and flavor, has been friendly to the habit, paſſing off chiefly by inſenſible perſpiration; while the ſame liquor, ſuffered to remain in caſk, until it had paſſed this juncture, became armed at all points; diſtracting to the head, in the firſt inſtance, and injurious to the whole frame.

It is needleſs to ſay, that the liquor ought to be *fine* at the time of bottling. If not ſo, at the critical time, the common force of eggs or iſinglaſs is made uſe of.

It ought, likewiſe, to be bottled in cool weather; otherwiſe the bottles are more liable to fly.

Good cider ſhould be kept as wine*; and as this may be kept to almoſt any age; the ſeveral *ſpecies* of FRUIT LIQUOR being very ſimilar in their nature †.

[*To be continued*]

* *Cider, which has been ſweetened, with Liſbon ſugar, by the London Dealers, to ſuit the palate of their cuſtomers, is apt to fly. The bottles, therefore, in this caſe ſhould be kept upright. Alſo, when the liquor, tho' genuine, is bottled at an earlier age, the bottles, in the firſt inſtance at leaſt, ought not to be laid down.*

† *A gentleman, near Ledbury, is ſaid to have cider of every fruitage, for more than 20 years paſt.*

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Iſland BRIDGE are hereby notified, that there is aſſeſſed on each Share, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; payable to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the Eighth Day of Auguſt next.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 28, 1795.

MAILS SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT,
From July 25 to October 15, 1795.

EASTERN

MAILS arrive on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſe on Mondays and Thurſdays, at Nine o'Clock P. M.

WESTERN and *SOUTHERN*

Mails arrive on Friday, at Noon—and Saturday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſe on Tueſday, at Noon—and Thurſdays, at Nine o'Clock, P. M.

NEW-BEDFORD MAIL arrives on Friday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſes on Saturdays, at Seven o'Clock, A. M.

☞ All Letters to be delivered, Half an Hour, before the Time of cloſing the Mail.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Poſt-Maſter.*

Newport, July 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

A Good Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

An elegant Aſſortment of HOUSE-PAPER.

BOOKS to lend.

Newport, July 27, 1795.

BATHING-ROOM.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has erected a BATHING-ROOM, contiguous to his Wharf, with a Dreſſing-Room, &c. attached to it; where thoſe Ladies or Gentlemen, who are diſpoſed to Bathe, may meet with every Accommodation they could Wiſh

THOMAS COTTERELL.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the ſingle Caſe, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Liſbon WINE,
Two Caſks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP-COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Iſland Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Moleſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,

A complete and general Aſſortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Spring Goods,

By Wholeſale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Aſſortment, imported by the laſt Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Caſks,
Beſt Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
Weſt-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Moleſſes by the Hogſhead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyſon Ditto,
Freſh Raiſins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Braſs Kettles,
Window Glaſs by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fiſhery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimſtone by Ditto,
Sole-Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Groſs,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooſes and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
And ſeveral other Articles.

☞ They will take Fiſh in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Iſland State Debt, or Caſh, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of North Kingſtown, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PHEBE BRIGGS, Widow, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed (who was formerly of Eaſt Greenwich) repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, to bring in their reſpective Claims to either of us, the Subſcribers, within ſaid Term.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE.

North-Kingſtown, 13th of the 7th Month, 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtor. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Beſt Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Lot of LAND, ſituated on the Hill, next Door South to Conſtant Taber, Eſq;—For further Particulars, inquire of

JOSEPH SWINBORNE.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Has on Hand, for SALE,

SEVERAL HOUSES and Lots of LAND, from 135 Dollars, to 5000 Dollars—ſome FARMS on this Iſland.

Any Perſons having Veſſels, either new or old, to diſpoſe of, from 50 to 300 Tons, may hear of Purchaſers, by applying to him, on the Long-Wharf.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
General Treaſurer's Office,
Newport, June 27, 1795.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Aſſembly, at their Seſſion held in the preſent Month, extended the Time to the 10th Day of Auguſt next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treaſurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold againſt ſaid State, that the Amount due on them may be aſcertained agreeably to the Act paſſed at January Seſſion, A. D. 1795, intituled, "An Act making Proviſion for the Tranſfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons poſſeſſed of any Notes or Certificates, againſt the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the ſaid Tenth Day of Auguſt next, that the true Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General Treaſurer.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Newport, June 27th, A. D. 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Aſſembly, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, the Committee appointed to aſcertain what Notes given by the General Treaſurer, and Certificates iſſued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Buſineſs, at the General Treaſurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of Auguſt next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
} Committee.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Inſtant, the Houſe occupied by the Subſcriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Eſq; was entered by ſome Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Deſk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 36 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above Sum was compoſed of Four ſmall Pieces of Gold, ſome Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and ſmall Change.—Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the Subſcriber may recover his Money again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges, paid by

BENJAMIN HILL.

Newport, July 13 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at laſt May Term, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt PHEBE BULL, of Newport, in the County aforeſaid, Spinſter, an Inſolvent Debtor, and Nine Months is allowed for the Performance of this Duty: Therefore all Perſons concerned are hereby notified, that they may leave their Claims with either of us, at our Dwellings in the Town of Newport, at any Time within Nine Months after the ſixth Day of June laſt, when the Eſtate of the ſaid PHEBE will be diſtributed, and applied as the Law directs.

SAMUEL VERNON,
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND,
THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, July 15 1795.

An English verification of a Scotch Epigram, composed before the year 1600.

JACK! quoth his father, can you tell,
What ſtate will give me eaſe?
I tire, when *ſtanding*—when I *kneel*,
Sharp pains invade my knees.

To *walk*—my feet all bliſter o'er,
My back aches—if in bed;
And if I *ſit*—my hips are ſore,
To lean—offends my head.

Yes, Sir! quoth Jack, one way remains,
The laſt within your pow'r;
Since none of theſe relieve your *pain*,
Try HANGING—*half an hour.*

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

VII. BOTTLING. The proper *age*, at which to bottle, depends on the quality of the liquor to be bottled. Good cider is ſeldom fit for bottling, before it be a year old. It is ſometimes unfit for this opetation until it be two years old; ſomething depending on the ſize of the caſks, as well as the quality of the liquors; the larger the caſks, the longer the liquor may be ſuffered to lie in them.

In bottling, as in almoſt every other ſtep to be taken in the art under notice, there is a *critical time*, which ought to be obſerved, and which, in this caſe, is not difficult to be aſcertained. Whatever degree of richneſs and flavor the liquor has at the time of bottling, the ſame, or nearly the ſame, qualities it will preſerve in bottles, for many years. Hence the critical time of bottling is, when the liquor has acquired, in caſk, its higheſt degree of perfection; whether that juncture happen in one or two years, or in a longer or ſhorter time.

A perſon, who has paid eſpecial attention to this ſubject; and whoſe liquor is become in a manner proverbial throughout the diſtrict; has obſerved, that liquor which has been bottled in the fulneſs of its richneſs and flavor, has been friendly to the habit, paſſing off chiefly by inſenſible perſpiration; while the ſame liquor, ſuffered to remain in caſk, until it had paſſed this juncture, became ſharp at all points; diſtracting to the head, in the firſt inſtance, and injurious to the whole frame.

It is needleſs to ſay, that the liquor ought to be *fine* at the time of bottling. If not ſo, at the critical time, the common force of eggs or iſinglaſs is made uſe of.

It ought, likewiſe, to be bottled in cool weather; otherwiſe the bottles are more liable to fly.

Good cider ſhould be kept as wine*; and as this may be kept to almoſt any age; the ſeveral *ſpecies* of FRUIT LIQUOR being very ſimilar in their nature †.

[*To be continued*]

* *Cider, which has been ſweetened, with Liſbon ſugar, by the London Dealers, to ſuit the palate of their cuſtomers, is apt to fly. The bottles, therefore, in this caſe ſhould be kept upright. Alſo, when the liquor, tho' genuine, is bottled at an earlier age, the bottles, in the firſt inſtance at leaſt, ought not to be laid down.*

† *A gentleman, near Ledbury, is ſaid to have cider of every fruitage, for more than 20 years paſt.*

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Iſland BRIDGE are hereby notified, that there is aſſeſſed on each Share, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; payable to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the Eighth Day of Auguſt next.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 28, 1795.

MAILS SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT,
From July 25 to October 15, 1795.

EASTERN

MAILS arrive on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſe on Mondays and Thurſdays, at Nine o'Clock P. M.

WESTERN and *SOUTHERN*

Mails arrive on Friday, at Noon—and Saturday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſe on Tueſday, at Noon—and Thurſdays, at Nine o'Clock, P. M.

NEW-BEDFORD MAIL arrives on Friday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſes on Saturdays, at Seven o'Clock, A. M.

☞ All Letters to be delivered, Half an Hour, before the Time of cloſing the Mail.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Poſt-Maſter.*

Newport, July 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

A Good Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

An elegant Aſſortment of HOUSE-PAPER.

BOOKS to lend.

Newport, July 27, 1795.

BATHING-ROOM.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has erected a BATHING-ROOM, contiguous to his Wharf, with a Dreſſing-Room, &c. attached to it; where thoſe Ladies or Gentlemen, who are diſpoſed to Bathe, may meet with every Accommodation they could Wiſh.

THOMAS COTTERELL.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the ſingle Caſe, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Liſbon WINE,
Two Caſks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP-COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Iſland Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,

A complete and general Aſſortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

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Bar-Iron,
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DANIEL E. UPDIKE.

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Ravens DUCK,
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Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
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General Treaſurer's Office,
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General Treaſurer.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
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JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
} Committee.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Inſtant, the Houſe occupied by the Subſcriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Eſq; was entered by ſome Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Deſk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 306 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above ſum was compoſed of four ſmall Pieces of Gold, ſome Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and ſmall Change.—Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the Subſcriber may recover his Money again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges, paid by

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SAMUEL VERNON,
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND,
THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, July 15, 1795.